

Y SALE! THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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thing.

DEPARTMENT.

Whitehall St.

PLY COMPANY.

and Dealers in

shinery and Tools

IRON PIPE,

Brass Goods.

es for—

llies. All Sizes in Stock

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ONS,

IA.

M C H

R I B L E

D U P S

T E S T

PRICES

HENRY POTTS

TTS,

Atlanta, Ga

kies.

50

bottled beer. We carry in

in Pommary. See Gold in

by E. & J. Burke, Assn

(Hunyadi Janos), and

etc. Telephone No. 110.

BROS

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VOL. XXI.

NEW FANGLED IDEA M. GORMAN OPPOSED TO THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

CITES SEVERAL INSTANCES
the Money Power Has Worked Vic-

Against the Democratic Party—
Mr. Grady Quoted.

AT THEIR OLD WORK AGAIN.

The Barnard Family Watching for an
Eclipse.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., December 30.—At the
last term of the Tennessee supreme court, held at Knoxville, the five Barnards were con-

victed of the murder of Henry Sutton and

sentenced to be hanged. The case attracted

wide attention, especially as in a few weeks

all were pardoned by the governor of the state.

A few days ago three of the Barnards and

Bill Fulgate, who boasts of having killed six

men, went to the house of Sampson Williams

father-in-law of the murdered man, with the

determination of killing him. Fortunately he was away. On his way he fled to Sneed-

ville, the county seat, for protection. The

Barnards are camping at a distillery near the

Williams house with homicidal intention.

County officers are taking steps to arrest them, and this will certainly lead to a bloody battle.

The scene is miles away from the telegraph

line and in the heart of the Cumberland moun-

tain. In Hancock, in the last twenty years,

over fifty men have been killed and not one

murdered executed.

THEY HAVE THE GRIP.

New York and Philadelphia Policemen
Down with the Russian Disease.

NEW YORK, December 30.—According to

the records nearly three hundred policemen

have been taken with the grippe. This number includes

Inspector Stevens, three sergeants and de-

tectives are also laid low, while several others

are mentioned as on the sick list. The fear is that the

epidemic has seized upon the force.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—La Grippe

has gripped the police. Estimates place the num-

ber of persons in the city suffering from the disease at 100,000. Mayor Fitter was today attacked and

had to remain at home. Director of Public

Works Stevens, the head of the Bureau of En-

forcement, has been laid low.

La Grippe Has Reached Brunswick.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 30.—[Special.] La Grippe has struck Brunswick. The physicians declare the disease prevalent. Not less than four cases are in the city. The first case ap-

peared about two weeks ago. A case is known to

have been taken with the grippe.

Dr. James R. Baird was asked yesterday if the

board of health, he or would take any action in

regard to the disease.

The "grippe" may be upon us, but the board of

health, officially, does not and will not say.

The sniffing and sneezing malady is so insignif-

icant in its consequences to attract the notice of

the official health protectors.

Influenza, as has been written a thousand times

is simply an aggravated cold, with probably an

additional headache or two, and far from being

being a disease of the grippe.

Dr. James R. Baird was asked yesterday if the

board of health, he or would take any action in

regard to the grippe.

La Grippe in the air. It is everywhere.

And as many as have been taken with the grippe

are not dangerous, the law does not

require that its appearance should be officially noted by us.

THE TROUBLE ON THE ERIE.

The Men Have a Conference with the Super-

intendent—Strike at Coal Mines.

NEW YORK, December 30.—[Special.] The

committee appointed by the locomotive en-

gineers to meet the superintendent of the

Ernestina to discuss the strike at coal mines

met yesterday.

JUDGE DUDLEY DENIED.

The Court Speaks Some Very Plain Words

to the Plaintiff.

NEW YORK, December 30.—[Judge Law-

rence of the supreme court, handed down an

opinion in chambers, in which he says, in effect, that Colonel William J. Dudley, who is

general counsel to the Erie, has been libelous

in his statements concerning the coal strike.

DR. DUDLEY'S MOTION DENIED.

The First Through Pullman.

MACON, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—Last

night a florid attempt was made to murder

Mrs. Mary A. Knowles, a highly respected

widow, who lives at 803 Third street. She was

sitting in her room reading, when suddenly

she was startled by the loud report of a pistol

near her.

IT'S A LITTLE TARDY.

AT THE BARNARD'S.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A Bullet Shot Whistling by Mrs. Knowles's

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The Daily (including Sunday)..... \$10.00
The Sunday (including Sunday)..... 2.00
The Weekly (25 copies)..... 2.00
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

Volunteers contributions for which commensurate is desired must be marked with the price expected.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION.
Will be delivered to any address in the city at

TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.

Subscribe at one.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

82 A YEAR.

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 31, 1889.

All American Sympathies.

THE CONSTITUTION regrets that it cannot give space to all of the many letters of condolence, and expressions of grief and sympathy that are daily coming in from all parts of the country on Mr. Grady's death. What we have already published, is but a small part of what has been said, and though we have given much of our space for the past several days to the publication of expressions of the general sorrow at the calamity—for Mr. Grady's death is nothing less—we feel that our readers have not been taxed, and that the pride felt by THE CONSTITUTION in the heritage of his name, is shared by them.

Of course we cannot attempt to publish all the letters that have already reached us, not to speak of those that are constantly coming. We wish it were so that we could; but every letter will be carefully preserved and turned over to those who will prepare the memorial volume.

Leaders Out of Office.

A thoughtful contemporary remarks that the chances of advancement afforded outside of public life have multiplied even faster than those within it.

This is true, even in the field of statesmanship. The elder James Gordon Bennett was a power in the land. But he shamed office. His independence of thought and action was such that it refused to be limited or controlled by the conditions surrounding a public station. Wendell Phillips would not accept an office, but when he spoke in Faneuil Hall he shook the continent. Herbert Spencer declined to enter parliament on the ground that in such a position he would be only a public servant, whereas he was already a leader of public thought.

The reader will find himself unconsciously adding another shining name to this list—a name just now on the lips of every American.

Here is something for our ambitious young men to think of. The careers of these men show that the leadership of a really great man does not depend upon official station, and is not helped by it. When a master mind has a message to deliver the world will gladly hear it. The unselfish thinker who works for the good of his fellow men will not stay in the background if he has the qualities that people admire and respect. Some unseen current will carry him forward to his rightful place in the front ranks.

Such a man wastes no time in getting into office, and making his arrangements to stay there. He has more important work to do. Statesmen, speakers and writers wait for his words of wisdom. They look to him to point out principles and formulate policies while they attend to matters of routine.

There is more in the man than there is in the office. It is honorable and praiseworthy to serve the people in a public station, and when a man is called to it he should not lightly refuse. But our uncrowned kings and untitled leaders, after all, hold the greatest sway over the minds and hearts of men. Such fame as theirs is worth living for—worth dying for.

In the Far North.

After trying the experiment of state probation for some years, New Hampshire has so openly defied the law, with such disastrous results in the shape of crime and disorder, that the governor has found it necessary to issue a proclamation.

This matter is mentioned here simply to show that, while the country is deeply interested in a few acts of lawlessness in the south, a typical New England state is suffering from the same evil in an epidemic form.

Lawlessness is just as reprehensible in New Hampshire as it is in Georgia. Its manifestations in the two states differ because the conditions are different, but it is worthy of remark that the New Hampshire troubles are so widespread as to force the governor to take the extraordinary step of issuing a proclamation calling special attention to the reign of crime, and urging all good citizens to obey the laws.

Will some of our northern contemporaries kindly say a word or two about the granite state while they are preaching law and order?

The Old Crony Business.

The democrats of Iowa are somewhat stirred up because Messrs. Beck, Vest and Pugh, democratic senators, have given it as their opinion that the legislature of Iowa, which has a republican majority of four, will commit a blunder if it does not re-elect Mr. Allison.

Just what Messrs. Beck, Vest and Pugh have to do with the matter we are unable to see, and the dem— of Iowa seem to be quite as much in the dark. The result of this misunderstanding is that the three senators named are the subject of some very vigorous democratic criticism. The democrats of Iowa, with every argument of reason and common sense on their side, maintain that they are in a position to more readily understand and appreciate the political situation in Iowa than Senators Beck, Vest and Pugh, and on this ground they resent the action of these senators in recommending the re-election of Mr. Allison as an unwarranted interference in a matter with which they have nothing whatever to do.

From the standpoint of Iowa democrats there is no excuse for the recommendation of these democratic senators, and yet it is to be borne in mind that the senate is something in the nature of a "hunk-dory club," where good fellowship takes the place of politics. Judge Thurman and Mr. Edmunds used to stand arm-in-arm at the refreshment counter and take bites out of the

same ham sandwich, and this feeling of comradeship extends to all the senators.

When Messrs. Beck, Vest and Pugh recommended the re-election of Mr. Allison, they only intended to say that they preferred that gentleman to any other Iowa republican, and this feeling is a perfectly natural one.

When one old crony stands up for another old crony, criticism ought to witness the spectacle with uncovered head.

The Grady Memorial Volume.

We have received from Dr. N. W. Evans, of Oxford, Mr. Robert E. Park, of Macon, and others communications suggesting the preparation of a Grady memorial volume.

Such a work, as has been stated in these columns, is already in preparation. It will contain everything in regard to Mr. Grady's career that is of public interest—his speeches, his letters on the development of the south, and his most characteristic contributions to the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, together with extracts from the tributes paid to his memory by the press and the public men of the country. These tributes, taken by themselves, would fill a large volume, but they will be edited by careful hands.

In addition, there will be a biography of Mr. Grady, and the whole volume will be such as to commend it to his friends and admirers and to those who are interested in the remarkable career of this young American, whose death has thrown the whole country in mourning.

The Southern Troubles.

Referring to the headlines employed by a republican newspaper to announce the recent riot at Jesup, in this state, the New York Herald says:

A war of races would be so serious a thing that even the flippancy of its beginning and the boldness of its conduct is a trifling man's shudder. No war is desirable, but a race war least of all. We do not believe that anything of the kind is probable, and yet, it is prudent, for such republicans as Senator Sherman, Chandler and Hont to play upon the fears and ambitions of the negro leaders in the south? Is it part of a patriot to make more difficult the terms on which two races live together in the southern states?—*Georgia Daily*.

Mr. Harrison is fond of shooting ducks. He could have a good deal of fun by firing some of the frauds that hold office under him in Washington.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR says that royalty is much cheaper than a republic. This able man has probably been examining our pension list.

THE republican organs are engaged in getting up a tremendous row between Cleveland and Hill. As it is purely an imaginary row, no harm will be done.

Good crops of winter strawberries and berries have been raised in the south this year.

WHEN the kangaroo ballot system is slapped on New York city, we shall hear less about democratic differences.

has not yet had her election, granting that she is under a provisional government, a sort of dictatorship, the fact remains that she has turned her face away from imperialism, and is struggling with all her might to become an American republic. At such a time our moral support would count, and if we hold it back our conduct will be un-American, and altogether opposed to the policy supposed to have been agreed upon in our course of dealing with our South American neighbors.

It is time for Mr. Blaine and his friends to wake up.

Editor Shepard and Money.

We are of the opinion that Editor Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, is inclined to give too much emphasis to money. The Bible, from which he is in the habit of quoting, says that the love of money is the root of evil, or words to that effect; but we think Editor Shepard is inclined to pay too large a tribute to this feeling.

Money is not as powerful in this money-making age, as Editor Shepard would have us believe. There are some things it cannot buy; there are some privileges that are not for sale on any terms.

When, for instance, he offers five hundred dollars for the privilege of writing the inscriptions on Henry Grady's monument he betrays a faith in the power of money that is almost idolatrous. We advise him to reform his views in this matter. If he has five hundred dollars to spare, he would do well to donate it to the poor. In this way he can build a monument to himself while living and leave to loving hands the grateful work of preparing the inscriptions.

TOMORROW is the well known day when a great many people will swear off.

GENERAL BOULANGER ought to go to Brazil to lecture.

CELESTINA's needle continues to scale off in the climate of New York. The atmosphere of that city seems to be dangerous to Egyptian monuments and to world's fairs.

It costs the manufacturers of this country a good round sum every four years to belong to the republican party. They should join the democratic party and thus reduce their taxes.

MR. HARRISON is fond of shooting ducks. He could have a good deal of fun by firing some of the frauds that hold office under him in Washington.

THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, which has been paying special attention to the negroes since the appearance of the "Gripe," is the northern counterpart of a sunny wind in defense of our Christmas weather, and scows the idea that a green Christmas makes a fat gravey."

Such weather as has just blessed this land is a God-send to the poor. It has glorified the Christmas holidays, and made millions happy and bright. That sensible paper advises people to take the gifts of the gods provide, and not predict dire calamity as an epidemic because we have had a few cases. The epidemic is not in the weather, but in the folly of people. Warm wraps are worn in disregard of temperature, and those who become over-heated expose themselves to drafts and become chilled. Those indications are the causes of all our woe, and not the "green Christmas." Warm sunniness in winter's beneficence to the poor."

The Alba News and Advertiser makes an interesting suggestion to the melon growers in the following:

"The editors of the News and Advertiser were presented on Christmas day, by Mr. J. M. Tif, with some lucious melons, and a small sum of money.

It is a well known fact that melons can be kept through the winter by carefully

packing them away in cotton seed or some other substance that prevents the change of climate from damaging them. This suggests that it would be quite a lucrative practice for the melon growers of Georgia to carefully preserve a large number of melons in the summer and ship them to large cities during the winter.

THE GRIFFIN CALL has been made the official organ of that city.

Editor Biddle of the Butler Herald, was paid \$500 for the privilege of writing the inscriptions on the monument of the late Henry W. Grady.

The colonel bids too little. We know several persons who stand ready to pay \$1,000 for the privilege of writing inscriptions on Colonel Shepard's monument, and, as a private tip, we may mention that one of them will make it \$5,000 for immediate delivery. The others are men of only moderate means who would be glad to pay \$500 to \$1,000 to have the inscription done.

MR. SHEPARD has been writing inscriptions on Grady's or any other public monument.

He is a man of great ability, and we hope he will be successful in his efforts.

THE ATLANTA DAILY CALL has been made the official organ of that city.

Editor Biddle of the Butler Herald, was paid \$500 for the privilege of writing the inscriptions on the monument of the late Henry W. Grady.

Mr. T. Coombs DuBois will probably return to active work in journalism.

THE ATLANTA DAILY CALL says: "Georgia led all the southern states this year in railroad construction. The fact is that Georgia leads all the southern states in almost everything that indicates progress."

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THE TARSUS SEIZED
HERIFF LEVIES ON A
MAN CAR.

T MONUMENT FUND.
LETTERS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

Subscription from the Hills of New Hampshire—The Total to Date—Yesterday's List in Full.

Subscriptions reported..... \$12,083 00

Total to Date..... \$12,083 00

Chairman Nathan urges the members of the different managing committees to cover the territory as soon as possible.

"The returns are highly gratifying," he said.

"But there are many people here

who want to aid in this work, and

they and their subscriptions to The Con-

stituency they will be acknowledged,

and their authority Captain Perkin-

son, the name of the state. The

representative of the company, who is a

citizen of Atlanta, to give bond for the

work, and consequently there

is time the five couch, with its white

and its frescoed roof and sides,

the trees given below tell the story of

the Tarsus seized.

From Captain W. D. Ellis.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 29, 1889.—Captain

E. Howell, Atlanta, Ga., Dear Sir—I have

written to you before, and I will do so again.

There will be no way for the

loss. Every foot of the car is

in Atlanta in daily use, and the

loss is exceedingly limited.

To have

the car

on the track, permission

from the manager of the road,

and it is moved the expenses fall on

the car. The Tarsus is, therefore,

an expensive and unprofitable

property to the Pullman company.

On the next few days.

WHAT WAS MADE.

use of the levy's being made was

the Pullman company to notice

of the compiler for a statement

of property in Georgia, in order that

the tax on the car would be

imposed on all railroads.

Yester-

day he notified the compiler for a statement

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Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, December 30, 1889.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1% per cent.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. BANKS Bid Asked
New York 4% bid Asked. At in Trust & Banking Co. 120
New York 4% bid Asked. At in Trust & Banking Co. 102 103
New York 1886-1887 118 110
F. C. I. 1887-1888 109 110
F. C. I. 1888-1889 107 110
All's 1889-1890 108 110
All's 1889-1890 115 115
All's 1889-1891 115 115
All's 1889-1892 115 115
All's 1889-1893 107 107
Atlanta 6% 103 105
All's 1889-1894 105 105
Augusta 7.5% 115 115
Macon 6% 114 115
Columbus 6% 103 105
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS. S. A. & M. 1st. 96 95
Atlanta Nat'l. 1000 Atlanta B'k's 120
Georgia Nat'l. 1000 Georgia Nat'l. 100
Georgia Nat'l. 1000 Georgia Nat'l. 100
F. & F. Co. 102% Georgia Nat'l. 100
March's B'k's 100% Georgia Nat'l. 100
B'k's 100% Georgia Nat'l. 100
Capital City 110 Georgia Nat'l. 100
Lowry's B'k's 100 Georgia Nat'l. 100
Mer. & Mech. Georgia Nat'l. 100
B'k's 100 C. & G. 100

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Stringency in the local money market was again a controlling factor in the market, and the banks and dealers were features in early trading, though a partial recovery later gave a better tone to the market. The unusual and unexpected action of the governors of the bank of England this morning, raising their rate of discount from five to six per cent when the regular meeting day is Thursday, and a reduction had been expected for some time, caused considerable demoralization and among foreign dealers a material loss of confidence, causing materially lower this morning, which was supplemented by liberal selling for foreign accounts at the opening of business here. The tightness of money here was intensified and rates on call were soon raised to 25 per cent, and later reached 40 before action was had. The action of the treasury department in offering to prepay the January interest without rebate had the effect of closing the market, and the decline in the exchange was also due to the action of the money rate, but the further decline in sterling exchange was also an influential factor. The selling of foreigners at the opening, supplemented by free short sales by the bears and traders, the latter being bearishly inclined for the time being, caused a complete demoralization of quotations, and the first prices were from one and a half to one per cent lower than Saturday's closing figures. London, New York, and Nashville, were the principal shopping points for the day. A pressure to sell created marked activity, and further small fractional declines were made on large business during the first hour. Concessions in prices brought out some good buying, however, and some of the groups of stocks were well supported. Grangers and Gould stocks, with Louisville and Nashville, being especially conspicuous. Resistance to the decline with a cessation of London selling after the market closed up in the afternoon, however, and notwithstanding the steadily mounting rates for money, the prices began to recover after the first rush was over. Bullishness and firmness then became the only features of the market. Union Pacific furnishing the only important movement, and the usual stagnation had settled down upon the market before noon. A slow but steady appreciation took place during the afternoon, but the movement was entirely independent of the market, which closed down in the heavy tone generally prevailing, being better than the lowest prices. The list is almost invariably low, though declines are general, not one important loss being recorded. Trusts were quiet and without feature. Some aggregated 200,000 shares.

Reserve Bank stocks quiet and weak at 400-425. Money bid offered at 4%. Subtreasury balances: \$100,000,000; currency, \$6,233,000. Governments dull but firm: \$127.50-130. State bonds entirely neglected.

All. Class A 2 to 5. 100 N. O. Pac. 1st. 90
do. Class B 2. 100 N. O. Genl. 107.5
do. 2% mortgage. 100 N. O. Genl. 107.5
do. 3% 100 N. O. Genl. 107.5
do. 4% 97 N. O. Genl. 107.5
F. C. & Brown. 104% F. C. & Brown. 104%
Tennessee 6. 100% Tennessee 6. 100%
Tenn. Settlements 6. 100% Rich. & Alleghany.
Rich. & W. P. T. 20%
Virginia 6. 60% Rock Island 100%
Virginia 6. 110% do preferred. 100%
Chicago & N. W. 20% do preferred. 100%
Rel. & Lack. 100% Texas Pacific. 100%
100% do. 100% Texas Pacific. 100%
100% do. 100% Texas Pacific. 100%
East Texas 100% N. J. Central. 100%
Lake Shore. 100% Missouri Pacific. 100%
I. N. & W. 84% Western Union. 100%
Mississippi 6. 100% do preferred. 100%
Mobile & Ohio. 12 do. 100%
N. & C. 100% do. 100%
"Bid. Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, December 30, 1889.

Generalized net receipts today 40,770 bales; for 2 days 88,717 bales; exports to Great Britain 57,740; to France —; to continental 15,511; total 77,405. Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today.

Opening. Closing
December 10, 12.00... 10,13@10.14
January 10, 12.00... 10,02@10.05
February 10, 12.00... 10,14@10.15
March 10, 12.00... 10,14@10.15
April 10, 2000... 10,21@10.22
May 10, 27.00... 10,28@10.29
June 10, 33.00... 10,34@10.35
July 10, 33.00... 10,34@10.41
August 10, 44.00... 10,40@10.42
September 10, 44.00... 10,40@10.47
Closed steady; sales 45,700 bales.

The following are the closing quotations of future contracts at the New Orleans cotton exchange today:

September 10, 12.00... 10,68
October 10, 12.00... 10,74
November 10, 12.00... 10,81
December 10, 12.00... 10,88
January 10, 12.00... 10,95
February 10, 12.00... 10,95

Closed steady; sales 45,700 bales.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

Receipts 1,023

Receipts previously 129,943

Total 128,966

Stocks September 1, 857

Total 124,453

Stocks on hand 120,834

Stocks on hand 13,029

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—12.15 p. m.—Cotton middling uplands 9-16; sales 10,000 bales; spot and export 1,000; receipts 10,500; American 8,810; upland low middling clause December 10, 1889; American 8,810; upland low middling clause January and February delivery 5-8-14; sales: February and March delivery 5-8-14; April and May delivery 5-8-14; June and July delivery 5-8-14; buyers: April and May delivery 5-8-14; buyers: June and July delivery 5-8-14; buyers: July and August delivery 5-8-14; buyers: August delivery 5-8-14.

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ONS.

er,
ges,CHRISTMAS
COMP'Y
ERCHANTS.

INKING COMP'Y

DOM 5, ATLANTA, GA.

\$125,00

81,988

250,000

in amounts from \$100 up.

Estate for sale

Individuals, Estates or Corporations

Business placed in our hands.

H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President

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63½ East Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THOMAS WILLINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. LAMBdin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Whitehall Street,

Professional business solicited.

16 top col.

SAMUEL WEIL,

JOHN B. WOODWARD,

WEIL & GOODWIN,

Attorneys at Law,

23½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

C. D. MADDOX,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

6½ Alabama Street,

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BENJAMIN H. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

All practice in State and United States court.

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Telephone 149-3 calls. Residence 1½

W. H. MEYERHARDT & WHITING,

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the Medical and Surgical treatment

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EUGENE M. MITCHELL,

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5½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Johnson.

JOHN J. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, G. H. H. H.

1½ E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,

STOKEYES AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

Rooms No. 6a and 6½ City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Hammond, Jr., Commissary Agent in Fulton County, Ga.

Hill.

JAMES R. HILL,

HALL BROTHERS,

MINING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS

No. 69, Atlanta National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

General surveying, city work, mining

powers, waterworks, construction

and other engineering work.

AD of GEORGIA

ta and Jacksonsville, Fla.

to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga. Dec. 20th, 1861.

Keeps those marked, which are run post-

Western and Atlantic people and the

people are quarreling over the title to the

Western Route.

The W. & A. claim

W. W. W. was the first to use the name,

and the W. & A. and the "Kennewick Route."

Kennewick Gazette, has this to

say: "The T. V. & G. concluded it

that the W. & A. had the right to use the

name, and the W. & A. called "Kennewick

Route" and it is called "Kennewick

Route" in New Orleans, and over sixty

miles from the mountain."

W. C. Chears, assistant general freight

agent of the Central, was here re-

quested to name the

general manager of the G. S.

Freeman, auditor of the C. C.

WILL, Gas, December 30.—[Sup-

erior for building the Georgia Southern

has been let to Morgan & Reves

for a sum in progress.

ENTS SOLICITED

to sell for January, 1862, as follows:

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK,

(Central or 90° Meridian)

Baltimore, ... Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Baltimore, ... Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Baltimore, ... Saturday, Jan. 5.

Baltimore, ... Monday, Jan. 8.

Baltimore, ... Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Baltimore, ... Saturday, Jan. 13.

Baltimore, ... Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Baltimore, ... Saturday, Jan. 20.

Baltimore, ... Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Baltimore, ... Saturday, Jan. 26.

Baltimore, ... Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Baltimore, ... Saturday, Jan. 31.

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON,

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA,

This ship does not carry passengers.

Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK,

This ship does not carry passengers.

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